UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1195
26 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 16 and 22 November 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-36315 (E) 291199 291199

/...

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 16-22 November 1999

1. In the northern region 16 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

At 1105 hours on 22 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1440 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 283 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0917 hours on 17 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 76 missions, 42 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 34 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Lasaf, Salman, Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Shatrah, Ukhaydir, Afak, Najaf, Amarah, Hashimiyah, Nukhayb and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1345 hours on 18 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 30 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Salman, Amarah, Basrah, Afak, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0840 hours on 19 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 74 missions, 36 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Salman, Lasaf, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Bathah, Artawi, Jalibah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Basrah, Amarah, Razzazah Rahhaliyah

areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1050 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0950 hours on 20 November 1999 a remotely piloted aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. It overflew southern and south-eastern parts of the Salman area before leaving in the direction of Saudi Arabia at 1018 hours.

(e) At 1138 hours on 22 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 78 missions, 64 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Ushbayjah, Diwaniyah, Artawi, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf, Nu'maniyah, Ukhaydir and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1550 hours, drove them off.